

**EXHIBIT B**  
**Challenge Grant II**  
**Program Evaluation Survey**  
**Neighborhood**

This survey will become part of your county's Challenge II contract with the Board of Corrections. For purposes of this survey:

- “Program” refers to a defined set of interventions that will be given to a specified research sample in order to evaluate well-stated hypotheses.
- “Research Design” refers to the procedures you will use to test the stated hypotheses for your Program. In some instances you will have more than one Research Design for a Program, in which case a separate survey must be completed for each Research Design.
- “Project” refers to all the work that you propose to do with Challenge Grant II. For example, if you have two Programs and two Research Designs for each Program, the entire effort would constitute your Project (and you would complete four surveys).

To simplify the task of completing this survey, we refer you to several sources; 1) the initial Research Design Summary Form, 2) your Program’s responses to the technical compliance issues identified during the grant review, and 3) the Request for Additional Information form distributed at the Challenge II Evaluators Meeting on June 23, 1999. If no additional information was requested of a particular item on the Research Design Summary Form, enter the original text into the appropriate space below. If more information was requested, provide a more complete response. In either case, please provide the additional information requested by any follow-up question.

1.	County: Santa Barbara	
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2. **Program Name:** Current Challenge Grant participants have found it useful to pick a name that helps them to create a Program identity (two examples are the “IDEA” Program and the “Home Run” Program). Indicate the title you will be using to refer to your Program.

CII will be the program identity until an alternative name is designated.

3. **Treatment Interventions:** Describe the components of the Program that you will be evaluating. Another way of saying this is, “Describe how the ‘treatment’ juveniles (those in the Program) will be treated differently than the comparison juveniles (e.g., more intensive supervision, more thorough assessment, a wider range of services, more aggressive case management, better aftercare, etc.).”

The Challenge II Project will utilize a family-focused, neighborhood-based supervision model to provide services to criminally involved, truant, and individual youth welfare and their families with identified substance abuse problems living in two adjacent targeted neighborhoods in the City of Santa Barbara. Through using a collaborative service delivery and supervision model, Challenge II addresses five priorities of the Santa Barbara County Juvenile Justice System. Specifically, Challenge II will (1) maximize existing resources; (2) launch a carefully planned drug and alcohol treatment program with a family-focused system of care; (3) develop gender specific assessments and programming across the juvenile justice continuum; (4) test the efficacy of neighborhood outreach services and neighborhood-focused restorative justice programs; and (5) maximize the use of local out-of-home placements with a lower Rate Classification Level (RCL) than out-of-county placements. The general hypothesis of the Challenge II Grant is that a family-focused, neighborhood-based supervision model will reduce juvenile crime rates. Challenge II will implement a comprehensive service model that is composed of five critical service needs for individual youth and families with substance abuse problems. A brief description of the essential service needs for these specific youth and families within the targeted neighborhoods is provided below.

#### **Family and Neighborhood-Based Supervision**

An interagency, co-located team approach to providing supervision, case planning, and case management services to targeted youth and families will be utilized in Challenge II. Key elements of this particular service program include: (a) gateway agencies through which client youth and families will enter the project following an eligibility screening assessment; (b) neighborhood supervision teams comprised of gateway agency staff to develop case plans for the client families linking them to appropriate services and monitoring their progress; (c) team leaders who are responsible for the final case plan, brokering of services, and supervision of the family; (d) family coaches who will provide case management and client tracking and provide support (e.g., home visits, transportation, and “coaching”) to the family in an effort to meet the goals of their case plan; (e) alcohol, drug, and mental health treatment planners (i.e., licensed clinicians) will conduct in-depth family assessments of substance abuse and dual diagnosis issues, work with supervision team members to develop a treatment plan, and provide case reviews.

#### **Drug and Alcohol Treatment Services**

To provide the fundamental needs of a successful adolescent treatment program, Challenge II will include: (a) a structured setting with multiple options that provide youth with choices; (b) appropriate staff and client matching; (c) lasting relationships with positive peer and adult role models; (d) respect for cultural strengths and barriers; (e) therapeutic recreation and skill-based programming (academic, social and living skills); and (f) the involvement of the entire family in the treatment process. Treatment plans will consist of treatment services for individual youth and family members with substance abuse impairment, prevention services for younger siblings, and appropriate support to increase family cohesion, competency, and social support systems for all family members. Based on the degree of substance abuse impairment (i.e., moderate or severe), participants will be directed into one of two service tracks.

### **Support Services**

A core network of support services will be made available to all participating youth and families through linkage to existing services or through services contracted specifically for these youth and their families. Challenge II support services will include: (a) school-based mentoring programs that will match adult mentors with targeted youth at junior high school campuses in their neighborhoods; (b) friendly PEERsuasion designed to dissuade girls aged 6-14 from using drugs and alcohol by having peer leaders who have completed a training program; (c) children are people, too, designed for children (and siblings) living in a family with a drug or alcohol abuser; (d) anger management counseling and education that provides individual and group counseling and education in anger management skills; (e) family mediation services designed to de-escalate family tensions and enhance family functioning by facilitating effective communication among family members; (f) parent education and support groups that provide a full-time parent educator who will conduct culturally appropriate parent education seminars, support groups, and in-home parent support services; (f) teaching responsibility and independence by education designed to provide academic and social learning for at-risk teens and includes tutoring, structured learning activities, and recreational activities; (g) after school activities that provide resources for participants to cover the cost of membership fees, sports uniforms or equipment, tickets to cultural events, ... etc.; (h) linkage to existing services which will link participants with other existing services in the community (e.g., community-based mentoring, academic support services, ESL classes, job training and employment services, health care, and child care).

### **Gender Specific Services**

For target families with female adolescents the Challenge II Project will provide: (a) life skills training which includes a curriculum of 96 activities to address the realities of adolescent development (health, parenting, skill development, decision making, refusal skills, risk and protection, violence and personal safety, career and life planning, leadership and community action) from a gender equity perspective (also, young women will be matched with community mentors); (b) therapeutic recreational and cultural activities that will expose female offenders to an after school program to engage the participants and help keep them off the streets and away from alcohol, drugs, and violent behavior offering them constructive alternatives to release their anger and express their emotions; (c) health care services that will provide females with necessary assistance with many gender specific health issues; (d) service linkages provided with at least one of four family coaches being a woman and will establish linkages with existing female-specific services; (e) local out-of-home placements that will provide foster families in or near the target neighborhoods to provide foster care beds for females participating in demonstration projects, which will allow these females to remain in the county and receive services.

### **Neighborhood Enhancement Programs**

Efforts to introduce the project and obtain community buy-in will be achieved through community information and mobilization meetings with neighborhood groups, service agencies, and residents in the targeted neighborhoods. In addition, there will be a collaboration with the police department to enhance community policing and problem solving efforts and hold neighborhood meetings to obtain residents' feedback. An important part of this project is to establish a neighborhood-focused restorative justice program, which gives victims an opportunity to regain control of their lives, get their questions answered and receive just restitution for their losses. Young offenders are offered a chance to see the human consequences of their crime, work to make things right with the victim and the community, and regain a sense of dignity and self-respect.

- 3(a). The table below contains an exhaustive list of interventions that might be part of your Program. Use the appropriate number to distinguish the recipients, if any, of each of these interventions. If a particular intervention will not be part of your Program, please write a "0" in the box.

"1" - Treatment group only

"2" - Both groups with differences in specific intervention

"3" = Both groups with no differences in specific intervention

"4" = Comparison Group Only

\*note: We will document services provided to the youth in the historical comparison group to provide information on the similarities/differences between the two groups (i.e., in terms of intervention services).

1	Multi-disciplinary assessment to identify needs/plan interventions	1	Single point of entry/one-stop service center
1	Day Reporting Center	1	Multidisciplinary case management
1	Community Resource/Service Center	1	Restorative Justice Program
1	Neighborhood based prevention activities	1	Victim mediation/restoration
1	Teen Court	1	Institutional commitment (detox bed at juv. hall)
1	Neighborhood Accountability Boards	1	Transitional care
1	Victim advocacy	0	Voice tracking
1	On-site school	1	Community-oriented problem solving
1	Homework assistance	1	Reconciliation
1	Language proficiency development	1	Rigorous academic program -- CEC
1	Monitor truancy through contact with schools	1	Tutoring
1	Probation officers on site: Prevention	1	ESL instruction
1	Probation officers on site: Intervention	1	Educational incentives
1	Social skills development	1	Mentoring
1	Life skills counseling	1	Life skills training
1	Youth leadership development	1	Swift and certain response
1	Parenting training - for youth	1	Emancipation skills training
1	Mental health counseling	1	Parenting training - for parents of youth
1	Family counseling	1	Sexual abuse counseling
1	Family counseling with involvement of extended family	1	Parenting counseling
1	Family conferencing	1	Parental prosecution
1	Family re-unification	1	Create multi-family support groups
1	Respite care	1	CPS referral
1	Family mentors	1	Medical services
1	Peer counseling	0	Physical therapy
1	Health education	1	Conflict resolution services
1	Conflict resolution training	1	Financial support
1	Anger management	1	Residential care
1	Finance management training	1	Clothing
1	Housing and food	1	Use of probation volunteers
1	Expedited case assignment and management	1	Vocational counseling
1	Community based restorative justice	1	Employment
1	Vocational training	0	Community service - paid
1	Job placement	1	Community service - unpaid
1	Pay restitution	1	Transportation

1	Intensive probation supervision	1	Behavioral contract
0	Probation supervision, not intensive	0	Speech therapy
1	Recreation activities	1	Outreach workers
1	After school programs	1	Other (Specify): Recreation Therapy
1	Crisis intervention		Other (Specify):
1	Electronic monitoring		Other (Specify):
1	Alcohol abuse counseling and support		Other (Specify):
1	Substance abuse counseling and support		Other (Specify):
1	Increase PO contact with other community agencies serving the family/youth (e.g., schools, mental health)		Other (Specify):

4. **Research Design:** Describe the Research Design that you will be using. Issues to be addressed here include the name of the design (e.g., true experimental design), the use of random assignment, and any special features that you will include in the design (e.g., the type of comparison group you will use for quasi-experimental designs).

### Research Design and Evaluation

The Santa Barbara County Challenge II Project focuses primarily on the reduction of law offenses and substance use behaviors among high-risk youth and their families. This is based on the assumption that family relations have a strong influence on the youth's behavior. Furthermore, the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP), in its 1993 Comprehensive Strategy, recommends designing intervention and prevention programs that will counteract family-based risk factors, such as parental conflict, child abuse, and family history of problem behavior. Accordingly, Santa Barbara County's strategy is to provide an intensive, family-focused intervention program for those youth and their families who present a high-risk profile for substance abuse. Challenge II Grant identifies high-risk youth and their families as those that are seriously affected by substance abusing behavior of family members who fall into the following categories: In-home caretaker, juvenile, or (in a few instances) both. Once the families are identified, an array of critical services is provided to the youth and other family members.

The research design for the family dimension of Challenge II is a within-subjects repeated measures design. The emphasis will be on comparing multiple date points across time (i.e., pre- post- and follow-up). The primary caregiver(s) will complete a series of measures that assess family functioning, parenting practices, life events, and perceptions of the target youth's behavior. These measures will first be administered prior to the family receiving intervention services (pre assessment). The measures will then be readministered upon completion of the treatment plan. Finally, the family members will complete a follow-up assessment six months after the completion of the treatment plan. The administration procedures and measures will be consistent across all three assessment periods. To assess the impact of Challenge II on the participating families we will compare scores (i.e., pre vs. post vs. follow-up). The six month follow-up assessment will allow us to examine whether the hypothesized benefits of Challenge II are sustainable following the completion of the program.

The evaluation of the Santa Barbara County Challenge II Project will use three fundamental strategies to examine positive outcomes associated with participation: (1) intervention's effect on targeted individual youth, (2) intervention's effects on targeted families, and (3) the effects on the neighborhood. The focus of this Program Evaluation Survey (Exhibit B) is on the third, "intervention's effect on targeted neighborhoods."

We have established a Research Advisory Panel to ensure that all methods are family-friendly and reflect high standards of cultural competence. This is particularly critical to this study because of its neighborhood-focused emphasis. We recruited community agencies reflective of and responsive to the community's ethnic diversity to review evaluation procedures to improve their cultural competence, and to even participate in the process of conducting neighborhood crime victimization surveys. This panel consists of researchers, independent

representatives from the public and private sectors, as well as family members. It reflects the racial-ethnic diversity of the target neighborhoods.

### **Intervention's Effect on the Targeted Neighborhood**

One of the primary global outcomes desired by this study is to determine if providing intensive, family-focused intervention for families experiencing the dual effects of law offenses and substance abuse is associated with an overall reduction in neighborhood crime. This proposition is well founded in research showing that many crimes have a substance use association and that successful interventions with high-risk families may reduce criminal offenses among a group of individuals who are likely to commit a proportionately large number of crimes in a neighborhood. Our strategy will be to collect law offense data from multiple sources (Santa Barbara Police database and the Santa Barbara County Probation mainframe computer). We intend to collect these data for counts of all offenses and substance-related offenses on a monthly bases. In addition, offenses will be expressed as rates per 100 for the specific census tracts within the study's neighborhood boundaries. These data will be adjusted for population estimates within these census tracts (the entire population for all crime and for the 11-17 age population for juvenile crime).

**Time-series analyses.** To examine the outcome of the program on neighborhood crime indicators, it is proposed to gather historical trends and compare them to neighborhood indicators after program implementation. All required statutory indicators will be collected which include: rate of juvenile arrests, rate of successful probation completion, rate of successful completion of restitution, and rate of completion of court-ordered community service responsibilities. In addition, rates of juvenile arrests by category will also be maintained. These indices will be collected for the 36 months immediately preceding and 36 months after program implementation. The rationale behind this evaluation strategy is that by gathering sufficient information on neighborhood crime indicators it will be possible to model the general incidence (level) and patterns (trend) of crime in the neighborhood. If sufficient observations are made, it is then possible to obtain a meaningful, accurate baseline for a given neighborhood. Given a stable baseline, it is then possible to look for changes occurring after some important event, such as implementing the Challenge II Grant.

Santa Barbara County Juvenile Probation already has the capacity to produce all of the core data required as part of the Challenge I grant evaluation process. Programs have been written to obtain on demand detailed juvenile justice summary variables for any specified time period. In this study, for example, we now have the capacity to obtain these data for any time period prior to the initiation of services, at exit from services, and for any subsequent follow-up period.

For any new variables to be added to the BOC core dataset, the existing program will be modified. In those instances when the desired variables do not currently reside in the County database, we plan to design machine-readable forms that can be easily completed by project staff. We currently use such forms on the Challenge I project.

Using the neighborhood-level offense data, we will conduct a set of interrupted time-series analyses to evaluate any changes in the level and/or trend in the mandated juvenile crime indicators associated with program implementation. These correlational analyses certainly do not provide the foundation for making "causal" statements about the overall effect of the continuum of service program, but strong patterns provide substantial information with which to make inferential statements about program impact.

**Crime Victimization Reports.** Although the use of carefully collected arrest and juvenile contact data will provide valuable insight to the benefits of the proposed study, we also want to expand our understanding of the project's outcomes by simultaneously collecting neighborhood victimization data. This is exactly the same strategy that has been used nationally since the early 1970s. Since that time, the federal government has annually administered the National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS) to a representative sample of the US population. These data have been extremely important in understanding the level of crime victimization reported and have helped to contextualize contemporaneous data that has shown huge increases in arrests and convictions. These NCVS studies have shown that self-reported crime victimization has not increased markedly. Although we do not have comparable historical NCVS data for this study's neighborhood, we

believe that collecting such data will provide a valuable source of alternative data to evaluate the family-focused intervention's influences on neighborhood crime. The NCVS is a rather lengthy questionnaire written in an interview format. Consequently, it is our plan to carefully modify the NCVS using items of high interest and relevance to this project (e.g., we will definitely include items that focus on substance-related offenses). Although no community NCVS data are available for comparisons, we will obtain historical data for the past 10 years from the US Office of Justice, at minimum for the state of California. These same data will be obtained, whenever possible, for the time period of the study's implementation. Local modified Crime Victimization surveys will be conducted on a representative sample of neighborhood members at the beginning of the study and the end of Year 1, Year 2, and Year 3. We will collaborate with Santa Barbara County probation staff and staff of community organizations to determine which information would be most useful and the best way to gather this information. We will generate an instrument which will be both effective and efficient. Additionally, it is proposed that GIS software will be utilized to map crime data within the neighborhood over time. This mapping system will complement the crime victimization reports by enabling us to examine where adult and juvenile offenders live (as demonstrated in the Santa Barbara Challenge II Grant Proposal).

- 4a. Check (✓) the statement below that best describes your Research Design. If you find that you need to check more than one statement (e.g., True experimental and Quasi-experimental), you are using more than one Research Design and will need to complete a separate copy of the survey for the other design(s). Also, check the statements that describe the comparisons you will be making as part of your Research Design.

<b>Research Design (Check One)</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	True experimental with random assignment to treatment and comparison groups
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quasi-experimental with matched contemporaneous groups (treatment and comparison)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Quasi-experimental with matched historical group
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) Time-series analyses using Quasi-experimental with historical comparison
<b>Comparisons (Check all that apply)</b>	
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-Program, Single Assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Post-Program, Repeated Assessments (e.g., 6 and 12 months after program separation)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Post Assessment with Single Post-Program Assessment
<input type="checkbox"/>	Pre-Post Assessment with Repeated Post-Program Assessments (e.g., 6 and 12 months after program separation)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Other (Specify) Start Year 1, End Year 1, End Year 2, End Year 3

- 4b. If you are using a historical comparison group, describe how you will control for period and cohort effects.

For the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation, the historical comparison will include gathering information from the Santa Barbara Police, Probation, and other service providers in an effort to retrospectively identify programs and services which may have influenced the criminal activity in these neighborhoods.

5. **Cost/Benefit Analysis:** Indicate by checking “yes” or “no” whether or not you will be conducting a Program cost/benefit analysis that includes at least: a) the cost per juvenile of providing the interventions to the treatment and comparison groups; b) the cost savings to your county represented by the effectiveness of the treatment interventions; and, c) your assessment of the program's future (e.g., it will continue as is, be changed significantly, be dropped) given the results of the cost/benefit analysis.

Cost/Benefit Analysis			
	Yes		No x

This project does not lend itself to traditional cost-benefit analysis, as the unit of treatment is the entire family, and the results extend beyond the family to the neighborhood itself. In any given family, one could expect an adult on probation who, without intervention, might end up in prison; an older juvenile who may require costly out-of-home placement, and a younger sibling who is at risk of entering the Juvenile Justice System. If the family intervention and treatment program is successful, not only are these costs avoided but the family becomes a more positive, or at least less damaging, influence to neighboring families and youth. By targeting a high number of families in a given neighborhood, we expect to see a positive “domino effect” that should, over time, reduce crime rates, create savings in enforcement costs, property damage costs, and other crime related savings.

Preliminary cost effectiveness analyses were computed by the Santa Barbara County Juvenile Justice Coordinating Council as reflected on page 57 of the Challenge II Grant Program proposal submitted to the State of California, Board of Corrections. Essentially, the average grant funded cost per family is projected to be \$692 per month. The average family size in Santa Barbara is 2.5, although we estimate that many of the families in the target population will be larger than that. However, using that figure as a conservative estimate of family size, the average grant funded cost per person served will be \$276 per month. This is extremely cost effective, considering that the cost of serving a youth attending our Counseling and Education Center is \$1,147 per month and the cost for MISC services is \$2,461 per month.

5a. If you will perform a cost/benefit analysis, describe how that analysis will be performed.

None performed by the UCSB evaluation team.

6. **Target Population:** This refers to the criteria that treatment and comparison subjects must meet in order to be able to participate in the research. Target criteria might include age, gender, risk level, legal history, wardship status, geographical area of residence, etc.

Please provide a detailed description of the criteria you will be using and how you will measure those criteria to determine eligibility (e.g., school failure as measured by suspensions/expulsions or by low grade point average)

The emphasis of the Challenge II project in Santa Barbara is to focus on at-risk youth and their families within specific targeted neighborhoods in the community. In particular there are two targeted neighborhoods in Santa Barbara, one of the Westside and one of the Eastside, these neighborhoods comprise the composite “urban core” of Santa Barbara and have the highest concentration of Hispanic, African American and other minority families as well as the highest concentration of youth and families living in poverty (for a complete description of these neighborhoods please refer to page 47 of the Santa Barbara project proposal).

6a. Describe any standardized instruments or procedures that will be used to determine eligibility for Program participation, and the eligibility criteria associated with each (e.g., “high risk” as measured by the XYZ risk assessment instrument, a score of “X” on the CASI, etc.).

The neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation, will utilize Santa Barbara Police and Probation mainframe databases to provide information on two targeted neighborhoods in Santa Barbara, one of the Westside and one of the Eastside (for a complete description of these neighborhoods please refer to page 47 of the Santa Barbara project proposal).

7. **Sample Size:** This refers to the number of juveniles who will participate in the treatment and comparison samples during the entire course of the research. Of course, in any applied research program, subjects drop out for various reasons (e.g., moving out of the county, failure to complete the program, etc). In addition, there will probably be juveniles who participate in the Program you will be researching and not be part of the research sample (e.g., they may not meet one or more of the criteria for participation in the research, or they may enter into the Program too late for you to conduct the mandatory minimum of six months follow up of the juvenile after Program completion). **Using the table below**, indicate the number of juveniles who will complete the treatment interventions or comparison group interventions, plus the minimum six months follow up period. This also will be the number of subjects that you will be including in your statistical hypothesis testing to evaluate the Program outcomes. Provide a breakdown of the sample sizes for each of the three Program years, as well as the total Program. Under **Unit of Analysis**, check the box that best describes the unit of analysis you will be using in your design.

Sample Sizes (Write the expected number in each group)			
Program Year	NCVS Survey		Police/Probation Criminal Activity
First Year	survey = estimated at 50 households		# available in mainframe
Second Year	survey = estimated at 50 households		# available in mainframe
Third Year	survey = estimated at 50 households		# available in mainframe
Total	survey = estimated at 150 households		# available in mainframe
Unit of Analysis ( Check one)			
<input type="checkbox"/>	Individual Youth		<input type="checkbox"/> Family
<input type="checkbox"/>	School	<input type="checkbox"/> x	<input type="checkbox"/> Geographic Area (e.g., neighborhood)
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other		<input type="checkbox"/> Other:

8. **Key Dates:**
- “Program Operational” is the date that the first treatment subject will start in the Program.
  - “Final Treatment Completion” is the date when the last treatment subject in the research sample will finish the interventions that constitute the Program (and before the start of the follow up period).
  - “Final Follow Up Data” is the date when the last follow-up data will be gathered on a research subject (e.g., six months after the last subject completes the treatment interventions or whenever these data will become available).

Program Operational Date: September 15, 1999  
 Final Treatment Completion Date: January 15, 2002  
 Final Data Gathering Date: June 15, 2002

9. **Matching Criteria:** Whether or not you are using a true experimental design, please indicate the variables that you will be tracking to assess comparability between the groups. Matching criteria might include: age, gender, ethnicity, socioeconomic status, criminal history, parental criminal history, etc.

The evaluation of Challenge II on the targeted neighborhoods in which targeted youth and their families resided will not include comparison families. Rather, criminal activity in the targeted neighborhoods will be compared with criminal activity in the targeted neighborhoods during the 3 years preceeding implementation of Challenge II. Participants for the NCVS will be randomly selected each year.

- 9a. After each characteristic listed above, describe how it will be measured.

Neighborhoods of the targeted youths and their families in Challenge II will not be matched.

- 9b. Which of these characteristics, if unequally distributed between the treatment and comparison groups, would complicate or confound the tests of your hypotheses? How will you manage that problem?

Not applicable.

- 9c. If you are using an historical comparison group, describe how you will ensure comparability (in terms of target population and matching characteristics) between the groups.

The evaluation of Challenge II of the targeted neighborhoods will reflect the demographics of the target neighborhoods during the years included in this study.

10. **Comparison Group:** The intent here is to document the kind of comparison group you will be using. If you are using a true experimental design, the comparison group will be randomly selected from the same subject pool as the treatment subjects - in that case enter "true experimental design" in the space below. However, for quasi-experimental designs, the comparison group might come from a number of different sources such as: matched schools, matched geographical areas, other matched counties, a matched historical group, etc.

Please identify the source of your comparison group.

The evaluation of Challenge II of the targeted neighborhoods in which targeted youth and their families reside will not include comparison neighborhoods. Rather, criminal activity in the targeted neighborhoods at the start of Challenge II, End Year 1, End Year 2, and End Year 3 will be compared with criminal activity in the targeted neighborhoods during the 3 years preceding implementation of Challenge II.

11. **Assessment Process:** The intent here is to summarize the assessment process that will determine the nature of the interventions that the juveniles in the treatment group will receive. For example, psychological testing, multi-agency and/or multi-disciplinary assessments, etc.

For participation in the neighborhood dimension of Challenge II, persons must reside in either the Westside or Eastside neighborhood which are the targeted neighborhoods for Challenge II.

The Santa Barbara Challenge II project is a family-based alcohol and drug treatment continuum and neighborhood supervision project which will incorporate a neighborhood supervision team for assessment, case planning, brokering, and supervision. Included on this supervision team will be a team leader, consulting partners, treatment planners, and family coaches. There will be a moderate impairment track and a severe impairment track with appropriate support services and wrap around services being available to all target youth and families (see page 49 of the Santa Barbara Challenge II proposal for a full description of the continuum of services). Target youth and their families will be identified through four gateway agencies, 1. Parole, 2. Probation, 3. CPS, and 4. D.A. / TMT. Staff from each of the gateway agencies will administer a screening instrument to determine whether the family is initially appropriate for participation in this program.

- 11a. Describe any standardized assessment instruments that will be administered to all treatment group subjects for the purposes of identifying appropriate interventions.

In addition to providing services to target youth and their families, the Challenge II program will provide neighborhood enhancement to the targeted neighborhoods. While youth and families will be screened to determine the most appropriate interventions, all families residing in the targeted neighborhoods will have access to neighborhood level strategies. The Challenge II program will be able to utilize information from the NCVS (described below) to identify significant areas of need specified by the neighborhood residents.

**National Crime Victimization Survey (NCVS).** To assess the simultaneous impact of Challenge II on neighborhood crime victimization, a modified version of the NCVS will be completed by a representative sample of the families living in the targeted neighborhoods. In consultation with probation staff, staff of community agencies, and neighborhood residents, the NCVS will be modified to provide the most efficient and effective measurement tool for gathering information on neighborhood crime. Given this study's emphasis on crime and its associations with substance use, the modified version of the NCVS will include items that specifically address this issue. In addition to items assessing perceptions of crime victimization in the targeted neighborhoods, items that measure sense of public safety and satisfaction with law enforcement agencies will also be included.

This survey will be provided annually (i.e., Start Year 1, End Year 1, End Year 2, End Year 3) to a representative sample within the targeted neighborhood. Baseline data will be established prior to the beginning of the intervention (i.e., Start Year 1).

11b. Identify, which assessment instruments, if any, will also be administered to comparison group subjects.

Not applicable.

12. **Treatment Group Eligibility:** Indicate the process by which juveniles will be selected into the pool from which treatment subjects will be chosen. This process might include referral by a judge, referral by a school official, referral by a law enforcement officer, administration of a risk assessment instrument, etc.

For participation in the neighborhood dimension of Challenge II, persons must reside in either the Westside or Eastside neighborhood which are the targeted neighborhoods for Challenge II.

The emphasis of the Challenge II project in Santa Barbara is to focus on at-risk youth and their families within specific targeted neighborhoods in the community. In particular there are two targeted neighborhoods in Santa Barbara, one on the Westside and one on the Eastside, these neighborhoods comprise the composite "urban core" of Santa Barbara and have the highest concentration of Hispanic, African-American and other minority families as well as the highest concentration of families living in poverty (for a complete description of these neighborhoods please refer to page 47 of the Santa Barbara project proposal). The project will target youth and their families in which their is an identified substance abuser. The targeted youth and families will include: (a) families with a juvenile who is on CYA Parole, on informal or formal probation, or is a chronic truant being monitored by the District Attorney's Truancy Mediation Team (TMT); and/or (b) families that include an adult under the supervision of CDC Parole or Probation with one or more children aged 11 - 17 living in the home, and/or (c) families under the supervision of Child Protective Services who have children aged 11 - 17. In particular there are four essential elements: (1) being in one of the two target neighborhoods, (2) Age of child in the home between 11-17, (3) substance abuse problems in the home, and (4) entry through a gateway agency.

13. **Comparison Group Eligibility:** Indicate the process by which juveniles will be selected into the pool from which comparison subjects will be chosen. For true experimental designs, this process will be the same as for treatment subjects.

All residents in the targeted neighborhoods are eligible.

14. **Outcome Variables:** In the table below, list some of the most important outcome variables that you are hypothesizing will be positively affected by your Program. Possibilities include grade point average, truancy, arrest rate, successful completion of probation, petitions sustained, alcohol and drug problems, risk classification, etc.

Construct When	Measure Sig. Test	Respondent	#Items	Score/Scale
<i>Neighborhood:</i>				
Neighborhood Safety/ Year 1, 2, 3 Public Protection	NCVS ** Comm.Policing Q's	NR	11	rating scale
Law Enforcement Year 1, 2, 3	NCVS/ ** Comm.Policing Q's	NR	7	rating scale
Arrests/Criminal Activity Pre,Post,F-Up	**	Probation & Police Department Mainframe		a specific number

\*\* Statistical analyses will examine the change between the Year 1, 2, and 3 periods of assessments. Time series analyses, repeated Measures Anova Models, and T-tests will be utilized as appropriate. (note: covariates and cluster analyses will be used as necessary to explore the Challenge II project goals.)

15. **Score/Scale:** To "measure" the effects produced by your Program, you must put the variable in question on some sort of measuring scale (e.g., a test score, a count of occurrences, a rating scale, a change score indicating education achievement progress). For each variable for which you are making a hypothesis, indicate in the table above the measurement that you will be statistically analyzing when you test your hypothesis.

See Table above under question #14 which includes the score/scale.

16. **Additional Information:** To explain more fully how you intend to test your hypothesis, you might find it helpful to supply additional information. For example, you might intend to partition the data by gender or make differential hypotheses for different age ranges. Supplying "additional information" is optional; but if there is some aspect of the hypotheses testing that is important for us to know about, please supply it in this section in the table above.

See Table above under question #14 which includes the score/scale.

- 16a. For each outcome variable that will not be measured by a standardized assessment procedure, describe the procedures that will be used. For instance, if your county has developed a risk-assessment tool that you will be using to measure change, please describe how it works.

All measures utilize a standardized procedure.

17. **Significance Test:** In order for a statistical procedure to be the appropriate test of a particular hypothesis, certain assumptions must be met. It is critical at the outset of a research design to make sure that the measuring devices, measuring scales, samples, and methodology produce the kind of data that fit the requirements of the intended statistical procedure. In this section in the table above, please list your choice for the testing of your hypothesis, given the research design you have chosen, the measurement you will use, and the data you will be collecting.

See Table above under question #14 which includes the score/scale.

- 14a. The table below contains an exhaustive list of the outcomes for which hypotheses have been developed by different Challenge II Programs. In the column to the left, check (✓) those outcomes that will be evaluated as part of your research design. For each such item, check the boxes to the right if you will also be collecting data for this variable for the period preceding program entry (Pre-Program) and/or for the period during program participation (During Program).

✓ Here if Applicable	Outcome	✓ Here if Data Will Also be Collected for Conduct/Status Prior to or During Program	
		Pre-Program	During Program
	Risk Factors		
	Time to Complete Risk Assessment		
✓	Arrest/Referral (any) (Juveniles and Adults)	✓	✓
✓	# of Arrests/Referrals	✓	✓
✓	Type(s) of Arrest(s)/Referral(s)	✓	✓
	Petitions Filed (any)		
	Sustained Petitions (any)		
	# of Sustained Petitions		
	Type(s) of Sustained Petition(s)		
	Adult Convictions (any)		
	# of Adult Convictions		
	Type(s) of Adult Convictions		
	Institutional Commitment (any)		
	# of Institutional Commitments		
	Commitment Time		
	Completion of Institutional Commitment		
✓	Restitution Ordered	✓	✓
	Restitution Amount		
✓	Restitution Paid	✓	✓
	Amount of Restitution Paid		
✓	Court-Ordered Work	✓	✓
	Court-Ordered Work Hours		
✓	Court-Ordered Work Completed	✓	✓
	# of Court-Ordered Work Hours Completed		
✓	Court-Ordered Community Service	✓	✓
	Court-Ordered Community Service Hours		
✓	Court-Ordered Community Service Completed	✓	✓
	# of Court-Ordered Community Service Hours Completed		
	Education-Enrollment Status		
	Education-Grade Level		
	Education-Credits Earned		
	Education-Grade Point Average		
	Education-Expulsions		
	Education-Suspensions		
	Gang Involvement		
	Alcohol Use		
	Drug Use		
	Runaway		
	Wardship Status		
	Informal Probation Status		
	Contacts with Probation Officer		
	Family Functioning		
	Self Esteem		
	Use of Community Services		

✓ Here if Applicable	Outcome	✓ Here if Data Will Also be Collected for Conduct/Status Prior to or During Program	
		Pre-Program	During Program
	Self-Protective/Avoidance Behavior		
	Client Satisfaction		
	Family Attitudes		
	Social Skills		
	Pregnancy/Child Birth Rate		
	Perceived Control Over Life		
	Community Attachment – Sense of Membership		
	Time to Initiate Supervision		
	Referrals to Community Agencies		
✓	Other (Specify):Sense of Safety and Public Protection	✓	✓
✓	Other (Specify):Out of Home Placements	✓	✓
✓	Other (Specify):Rate of Recidivism		✓
✓	Other (Specify):Initiation of criminal activity - non probation youths		✓

The following questions are supplemental to the Research Design Summary Form and will help us understand how you intend to manage data collected for this project.

18. What additional background information (if any) will be collected for the participants (both treatment and comparison)? For instance, will you gather information about family criminal background, drug involvement, parent attitudes, etc. If so, what will be collected and how?

We will gather sex and age information from neighborhood residents completing the NCVS.

19. How will the process evaluation be performed? What components will be addressed and how will they be measured (e.g., services available and frequency of use of those services by each participant)? What is the timeframe for gathering process-related information? What recording mechanisms will be used? If descriptive or statistical analyses will be performed, please describe what they will be.

This is not applicable to the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation.

20. Describe how you will document services received by the treatment and comparison group members. Examples are: how many family counseling sessions did the family attend, how intense (and by what measure) was the drug treatment, did the subject complete the interventions, etc.?

This is not applicable to the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation.

21. What will be the criteria for completion of the program? For instance, will the Program run for a specified amount of time irrespective of participants' growth or lack thereof? If so, how long? Alternatively, will

completion be determined by the participants' having achieved a particular outcome? If so, what will that outcome(s) be and how will it be measured? Examples are decreased risk as measured by a particular instrument, improved academic performance, etc.

This is not applicable to the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation.

22. If Program completion will be linked to probation terms, how will you record those terms and identify adequate completion? Examples include paying restitution, completing a work program, performing community service, etc.

This is not applicable to the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation.

23. On what basis will a subject be terminated from the Program and be deemed to have failed to complete the Program?

This is not applicable to the neighborhood dimension of the Challenge II evaluation.